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By FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

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Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Forecast until 8 p. m., Friday: For Kansas—Fair; southerly winds.

SENATOR VEST says he is not a creature of the sugar trust but can he prove it?

"PLUNGER" PANDRIGT has been a very successful grain operator, but it didn't take old rye very long to get away with him.

The fact that the Indiana Democrats approve the course of Senator Voorhees shows that they are a peculiar and isolated class.

The best that Dr. Dykes can find in justification of the cholera fund grab, is that the disease is spreading in Russia and western Europe.

It is hardly probable that Cleveland will let the tariff bill become a law by expiration. He wouldn't have a chance to write a message then.

The United States Senate is about the only body of men in which Senator Puffer would be called distinguished. The reason is he is honest.

GOVERNOR LEWELLING lost nothing in the Wichita bank failure. Perhaps the governor, in spite of his commission business, didn't have any next egg.

The separate bills for free sugar, iron and coal passed by the house indicate that it is not quite as bad as the senate; it has not lost its sense of shame.

If free sugar will create a deficit in the treasury it is strange that Mr. Carlisle is against it. It was generally supposed that Mr. Carlisle rejoiced in deficits.

THERE was no scramble for the Indiana state offices. The unfortunate ones meekly accepted the nominations, generously allowing themselves to be led to the slaughter.

WALTER WELLMAN and his party have returned to Tromsø, Norway. If a newspaper man can't find the north pole, there is pretty good reason to suspect there isn't any there.

The Illinois Populists won't allow even the semblance of fusion with the Democrats on their ticket. They realize what a dangerous thing Democratic endorsement is this year.

VICE PRESIDENT HOWARD of the A. R. U., who is being examined by the strike commission will now have a chance to rehearse again his piece about the railroads setting fire to their own property.

ALL the Kansas Populist congressmen voted to surrender to the senate sugar trust bill. The difference between Populist preaching and practice is what flowery writers would call a yawning gulf.

In speaking of the heroic efforts of the Democrats in behalf of reform and the disaster the Republicans have brought over the country Gov. Matthews shows that what he lacks in knowledge he makes up in assurance.

COKEY came near being mobbed when he went back to the weavers' camp after his horses. The best thing Cokey could do is to stay away from the men whom he has caused so much suffering and whom he so selfishly deserted.

"LIARS, slanderers, infamous libelers" exclaimed Senator Vest against those who say the senators sold out to the sugar trust. Mr. Vest might about himself black in the face to no purpose. The tariff bill is a silent witness against him.

ALL of the commonwealth leaders have profited by the industrial movement, while their followers are all suffering destitution and hardships. The inference is that commonwealth leaders are a good deal like capitalists, they go into a thing for what there is in it.

MR. CLEVELAND has had doubts whether the Democratic party was really the party of tariff reform. The president's mental processes are rather slow but if he keeps on in the same line of thought he may arrive at the truth which the rest of the country has long since discovered.

It has leaked out that the recent opening of the mints for the coinage of some of the government's accumulation of silver was for the purpose of influencing the vote of those southern states which hold elections before November. While this is a very poor trick and wholly unworthy of men at the head of affairs in a great country like the United States, it is a recognition of the sentiment of the people on the silver question. It proves conclusively that the administration understands what the masses want done, but has no disposition to do it except so far as is deemed necessary to retain its hold on the popular throat. Probably no one will be deceived by the move; certainly the money power is not, as it is expected that about \$900,000 more will be coined this month and the mints will again be closed, the purpose for which they were opened having been served.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND never loses an opportunity to show his utter contempt for the people. No sooner was Congressman Breckinridge of Arkansas repudiated by his constituency on account of his vote for the repeal of the Sherman law, than the president appointed him to the Russian mission. Since Congressman Stone of Kentucky has been given the same rebuke and for the same reason by the Democrats of his district, Mr. Cleveland is about to present his name for the Chilian mission, a place made vacant by the appointment of Minister Porter to a circuit judgeship. It is in order now for him to find a place for Congressman Cabanis of Georgia also, as he has just been turned down by his constituency. If he provides for all the members of congress who will not be returned on account of their attitude on the silver question it may be necessary to create some more offices.

AFTER the speech made by Governor Matthews of Indiana, Wednesday, on assuming the chairmanship of the Democratic state convention, he may fairly be classed among the leading humorists of the day. He began by saying that no party ever made a greater struggle to fulfill its promises. He doubtless meant to the sugar trust, but he didn't say that. He said that one by one these pledges had been redeemed. He then read the riot act, figuratively, to the German wing of the senate. Of course this will be taken in a pickwickian sense. But the funniest part of the speech came when he referred to the fact that the Democratic party had at times suffered defeat. Hardly less amusing was his assertion that his party had been always the persistent friend, able advocate and brave defender of silver. He said he didn't believe they could afford to turn their backs on it, as if they had not already done it when they repealed the Sherman law.

NEW YORK will continue to electrocute its criminals. The proposition to abolish capital punishment has been defeated in the constitutional convention. Female suffrage will also be omitted from the new constitution. If they are going to throw over all of the most important reforms what is the use of the convention?

HAYS CITY Sentinel: A joint keeper has sued a Democratic paper in Topeka for libel. From this time on we affirm our unalterable allegiance to the story of Jonah, the flood, and Methuselah, Shadrach and Abednego. Nothing shall be too tough for us now to believe.

MR. CLEVELAND now realizes that if he hadn't written the "purify and disarm" letter his position with the tariff bill in his hands would not be half so awkward.

MOSTLY ANGRY WORDS

Watch From the Kansas Unbridled Sweep, Brought them into Police Court. The Stewart license case that was to have come up for trial in the police court this morning was dismissed by reason of the fact that the defendants had thought better of it and paid the license.

O. H. Danner was also on License Collector Vanderpool's list and was charged with having peddled ice cream on the streets without a license. When Vanderpool had called the third or fourth time to see about the payment of the license fee, his wrath may have been up to some extent and Mr. Danner declares that he addressed to him language that was never absorbed at the Y. M. C. A. The judge was not trying that sort of a case, however, and as Mr. Danner himself testified that he had been the proprietor of a firm that had ice cream wagons on the street, he was fined \$5.

W. G. Frazee who was among License Collector Vanderpool's victims on the ice cream charge was allowed to have another day and will be tried tomorrow.

W. R. Raper was next called and had Attorney Leachman with him to take care of the case. Mr. Raper was charged with addressing language to a Mr. Miller that was just too shocking and Mr. Miller was there in his shirt sleeves to tell how it was. Mr. Raper admitted having used the language referred to, but did not address the remark directly to Mr. Miller.

Mr. Miller was indignant about the matter. It seems that Mr. Raper's wife mixed up in the case to considerable extent, and there is a case pending in which all three of them are mentioned. Mr. Miller and Mrs. Raper in particular. The prosecution in this case seemed to have been instigated by personal motives, and the judge concluded that the best thing that could be done with the case was to discharge the defendant, which he did.

Four tramps, Ed Wilson, John Patterson, Tom Jones and Charles Nolan whom Officers Steele, Davis, Russell and Gordon had given a ride down town from the Rock Island round house in the city saloon, were turned over to the state. Their offense was not raising corn.

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AMID ARCTIC PERILS

EARLY SEARCHERS FOR THE LONG ELUSIVE NORTHWEST PASSAGE.

Ross, Peary and Sir John Franklin, Who Perished in the Ice—The Expeditions That Went to Find Him—Fame, Not Commerce, Now Explorers' Motive.

Never before in the history of the world, to judge from the number of expeditions in the field and the amount of money invested in their outfitting, has there been such general and genuine interest in arctic exploration as at the present time. And yet the moving impulse behind the polar search parties headed by Wellman, Peary, Nansen, Jackson and all the rest is solely the desire to find out some new geographical fact. Of course coupled with this is the perfectly natural and laudable hope of fame and gain from lectures and pub-



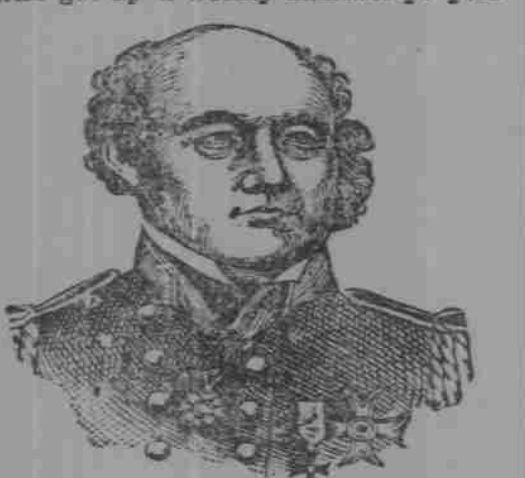
SIR JOHN ROSS.

lication, but there is no great commercial motive at all, whereas the early voyagers within the northern circle of frost all went seeking for that elusive northwest water passage across North America, through which ships, once it were discovered, would be able, it was thought, to sail from European to Asiatic coasts, to the great saving of time and money.

Like Fox and Thomas James were among the first searchers for the passage. They accomplished nothing, of course, and little was done for nearly or quite 200 years after their failure. In 1746 there were feeble efforts at exploration of the territory adjacent to Hudson bay, and in 1753 a schooner of about 60 tons was fitted out in Philadelphia, principally through the efforts of Benjamin Franklin, for the purpose of finding what others had failed to locate. The expedition accomplished nothing.

Twenty-five years later, in 1776, James Cook, the famous Captain Cook, made a northern venture, his ships being the Resolution and the Discovery. The latter vessel was commanded by Captain Charles Clarke. They approached the arctic problem via Bering strait, but as they entered the polar sea late in the season soon retraced their course for fear of being frozen in. It was but a few months later that Cook was murdered at the Sandwich Islands. For about 40 years after Cook's attempt little or nothing more was done in the way of northern exploration. Then, in 1818, the secretary of the British admiralty, Mr. (afterward Sir) John Barrow, succeeded in persuading the British government to fit out an expedition of two ships. They were the Isabella, commanded by Captain John Ross, and the Alexander, commanded by Lieutenant W. E. Parry. The party numbered 94 men all told, and high hopes were entertained for its success. After an absence of but seven months the two ships returned, having accomplished rather less than nothing in the way of exploration, though Captain Ross had been diligent and faithful in the taking of astronomical and other observations.

The next year Lieutenant Parry went north with two ships, the Hecla and the Griper, and exactly the same number of men that had been in the Ross party. They were away 1½ years and got to Melville island, the farthest western point that had been reached. This entitled the officers and crew to prize money amounting to about \$5,000. The winter passed in the ice by Parry's party was long and tedious, but was neatly relieved by the ingenuity of the officers, who got up a weekly manuscript pur-

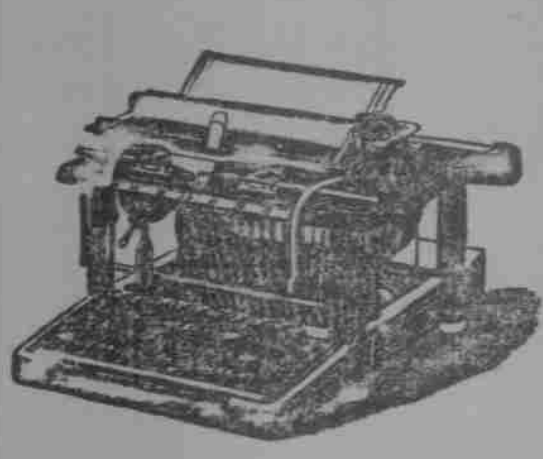


SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

edical which they named The North Georgia Gazette, or Winter Chronicle, and was republished in print upon the return of the expedition to civilization.

Parry was in nowise convinced by the fact that he failed to find it of the nonexistence of a northwestern passage, and at his own earnest solicitation was sent again to look for it the next year. He was absent two winters on this voyage, made many valuable geographical discoveries and was more firmly than ever convinced of the existence of the passage. He admitted, however, that it might not be practicable to sail through it, even if it were discovered, because of the ice. In 1824 Parry undertook his third voyage, with instructions to look for the passage through Barrow strait and Prince Regent's inlet into the western seas. His first season north this time was more unfavorable than any he

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had yet encountered, and the next was even worse. In 1826 he returned to England, carrying with him many new charts of the frozen regions visited and much novel information, but without having found the passage.

During Parry's absence on his third voyage Captain (afterward Sir) John Franklin had made an overland journey from the west to Point Turnagain, and Captain George E. Lyon, who had been with Parry on his second voyage, was sent with the Griper to meet Franklin, the route lying through Hudson bay. This venture was a complete failure. The passage was not found, and, worse yet, little or no exploration was accomplished either. This was largely because Lyon's party got so near the magnetite pole that their compasses were rendered useless. Beechey's voyage of three years, begun in 1825, added little to the knowledge already possessed of the Arctic. In fact, Beechey, who went north via the Pacific, devoted far more time to the islands of that vast ocean than to northern exploration.

In 1827 Sir John Ross, who was greatly interested in the inscrutable problem, induced Mr. Felix Booth, one of the sheriffs of London, to contribute to the outfitting of an expedition which should be sent north without government aid or supervision. This expedition sailed in a steamer of 85 tons, the Victory, on May 23, 1829, and its members did not return to England again until 1833, having abandoned their steamer in 1832 after suffering severe hardships. They were picked up near the western shore of Baffin's bay by a whaler. No progress so far as to the discovery of the northwest passage was made, but the true position of the magnetic pole was found, and that was of great scientific importance.

In 1845 the Sir John Franklin expedition, 129 strong, and with two ships, the Terror and the Erebus, was sent north. Sir John was then in his seventieth year, but he did not shrink in the slightest from his mission. He had two excellent officers under him, Commander James Fitzjames, in charge of the Erebus, and Captain F. R. M. Crozier, in charge of the Terror, while the outfitting and provisioning of the expedition was for an absence of three years, and in every way greatly superior to any previous northern party. Notwithstanding all this, no member of Sir John Franklin's party was ever seen alive after their departure. In 1847 the anxiety felt by the entire civilized world for their safety became so great that it was decided to send relief expeditions after them, and in 1848 three such search parties started out. Sir James Clarke Ross had charge of one of these, Sir John Richardson of another and Captain Henry Skellett of the third.



TOWING THROUGH THE ICE, 1850.

From Gerrit de Veer's "Voyage Description." None of them, nor of any of two or three overland parties, succeeded in finding any traces of the missing Sir John or his men.

In 1850 ten vessels in seven expeditions went in further search, but there is not space at command to speak in detail of the men who commanded them, the ships they sailed or the hardships they suffered. The latter were many and trying, and more than one of the vessels and many human lives were lost. One of the parties, headed by Captain Robert L. McClure, who went from the Pacific, pushed far enough east to connect his discoveries with those of Parry made 30 years before. Thus the passage was found at last, but it was an empty discovery, after all, for it is closed so much of the time every year (and often all the year round) by ice as to be unavailable commercially. In fact, McClure himself had to abandon his ship, the Investigator, and escape with his men as best he could.

Some of these expeditions found traces of Franklin, and several of them made important additions to the maps of the arctic regions, but it was not till 1859 that the fate of the brave old Englishman and his men was fully determined. The expedition that succeeded in performing this service was headed by Captain F. L. McClintock, who sailed on the steam yacht Fox. The expense of this expedition was borne partly by the British government and partly by Lady Franklin. Several boats and the skeletons of a number of the men were discovered, and Eskimos who saw them when alive were talked with. According to the testimony of the latter, the poor fellows fell in their tracks as they were walking over the snow and ice and died. A complete written history of their adventures and hardships to April 26, 1848, was also found. Franklin himself died June 11, 1847, but when the history was written there were still 105 survivors.

No mention has been made here of the heroic and valuable arctic work done by Grinnell and Kane, Americans, and scores of Englishmen during the years that were devoted to the search for Franklin, nor is there space for more than this brief allusion. Since then Dr. Hayes, De Long, Greely and later northern voyagers have penetrated farther north than any of the earlier explorers, and now, as all readers of newspapers know, several expeditions are at the north. They are all striving for the pole as their predecessors strove for the passage, and some of them may win out this year. Who knows?

Their vessels are far better equipped than were the early ones. All are furnished with steam power, and their supplies are greatly superior. Some idea of the ships that went north in the seventeenth century may be obtained from the accompanying cut from an ancient publication. CHARLES APPLEBY.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Grand Master Sovereign of the Knights of Labor is a tombstone cutter by trade.

Alderman V. B. Dillon has been nominated for lord mayor of Dublin for 1895. He has already held the office.

Lord Tennyson recently applied to the bishop of Winchester for authority to erect a tablet to the memory of his father in Freshwater church.

The Marquise Lanza is busy writing another novel. She is no longer a resident of New York, having rented her charming home and taken one in Washington near her father's residence.

The pope, although there is no remarkable change in him, is declining in strength. He is much bowed in figure and has rather frequent fits of somnolence, as was the case about two years ago.

Miss Agnes Reppier, who is now visiting London, has become a literary lioness in that city. Andrew Lang has given a dinner in her honor, among the guests being Professor Max Muller, the philologist.

Governor Tillman of South Carolina makes no secret of his candidacy for the United States senate. "I went into the fight three years ago," he says, "for the biggest plum. I shook it down, and now I'm after another."

Miss Ollie E. Field of Mitchell, Ind., and Will S. Burris of Alfordville, Ind., two students of the Southern Indiana Normal college, were married on the stage at the conclusion of the graduating exercises at Mitchell.

President Casimir-Pierer continues to show that he has no intention of being a slave to precedent. He has expressed his determination to make several changes in the official life in the Elysee. He will reduce the military household and create a civil household, which has not heretofore existed.

Queen Victoria is possessed with a particular longing to visit the Holy Land, to look down upon Jerusalem from the Mount of Olives and try to picture the past, and the older she grows the more is her desire to undertake this pilgrimage, and none of her immediate entourage would be astonished if she made up her mind suddenly to set out on the journey.

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The round trip rate from Chicago will be \$17.50, and correspondingly low rates from other points. Tickets will also be sold at all principal points throughout the west and north-west. No matter where you start from, ask for tickets via B. & O.

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